

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

CHEAP GOODS—HIGH WAGES.

The cost of labor, on these islands, is a matter on which every planter and business man steadily keeps his eye. We have, in our columns, made some analysis of the real cost and value of it.

The following extract from the financial columns of the Outlook confirms our views. A correspondent of that paper calls his attention to the enormous increase in the number of cotton spindles in Japan, and asks, "what is the outlook?" The editor replies:

As Western civilization spreads in India and Japan, these countries will doubtless manufacture more and more. Simultaneously, however, the wages paid to their workmen will rise, and not until their industrial civilization is such that their workmen are able to earn European wages can they hope to compete in the European markets. It is a principle of universal application that the countries where wages are lowest are the countries which most largely import manufactures and export raw materials. The want of skill on the part of their working people tells most heavily against them in manufacturing industries. In manufacturing, the comparatively well-paid labor of Europe can as easily undersell the ill-paid labor of the Orient as the well-paid labor of the United States the ill-paid labor of Spanish America. The reason why our manufacturers welcomed the policy of reciprocity with Spanish America was because they knew that in manufactures we could undersell the Spanish-Americans in their own market, despite the fact that wages here are three times as great as wages there. The very same principles govern the competition of the Orient with the manufacturing nations of Western Europe. Until the industrial civilization of the Orient equals that of Western Europe, the Orient will continue to furnish a market for Western manufacturing nations.

The Wool and Cotton Reporter, of New York, states that in an American mill using English carding machines, working the same stock, and making the same numbers of yarns, Americans will produce in the same time thirty per cent. more carding than is produced in an English mill, and that this is due to the different modes of living, and to other causes. And England competes with India in making cotton goods, although wages in the latter country, are only one-fifth of those in England.

The manufacturer and the business man does not believe this, until some "crank" proves it to him, right under his nose. Nor does the Egyptian peasant believe in reaping machines, although their great value is well known. Advanced and "proved" ideas do not materialize rapidly in a busy man's mind, for many, and often, sufficient reasons.

Those in America, who believe that the rate of wages, for skilled labor, will be permanently lowered by the Asiatics, may find themselves in the end, very much mistaken. It may, and will happen, in due time, that the American laborer will stop shaking in his boots, whenever he sees a Chinaman, because the Chinaman will keep up wages, instead of lowering them. All this will not happen in a day.

REV. S. R. L. PENROSE has accepted the presidency of Whitman College, State of Washington. His intention is to secure an endowment fund for the College of \$200,000 within two years. It will be no easy task, but Mr. Penrose is a "healthy" man; one of those who has singularly tolerant and, therefore, broad views of life. He acknowledges himself to be a follower of the new school of religious thought; a school which believes that the more critical and searching the reason is, the more correctly it defines, accepts and glorifies the divine order of things. He will find, in the growing territory of Washington, grand opportunities for fine work. In abandoning the pulpit, he merely enlarges the scope of his work.

H. H. ANDERSON, the son of Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Boston, the late Secretary of the C. B. C. F. M., is a distinguished lawyer of New York City. In 1882 he was retained by Walter M. Gibson in his defense of the charge of violating the United States neutrality laws, in loading the schooner "Flirt" with guns for the Venezuelan revolutionists. He was allowed to escape. Mr. Anderson was never paid for his services.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month in advance.

MR. HASTINGS' SERVICE.

While every friend of the Republic recognizes the great ability and skill with which Mr. Thurston has managed our foreign relations in Washington, it is simple justice for us to acknowledge the valuable services of Mr. Hastings, rendered during the necessary absence of Mr. Thurston from Washington, during the formation of the new Constitution of the Republic. We say, on the best of authority, that the provision in the American tariff, which gives Hawaiians the benefit of the duty on sugar, would never have been made, excepting for Mr. Hastings' energy, watchfulness and personal acquaintance with the leading men in Congress. One of the opponents of that provision said, openly, that Mr. Hastings' hard work had secured the exemption, and that the people of Hawaii were singularly fortunate in having such a representative on the ground. We need not say what the value of this provision of the tariff law is, to the sugar interest. So far, Mr. Hastings has not even received the cheap "thanks" of the community. It is this want of gratitude and appreciation of good work, which often makes thieves out of men in public life. It is the rule, especially in America, that an honest man in politics finds his good work unappreciated, and so he retires in disgust, or proceeds to "take care of himself." Then the good people read about "corrupt politics," and wonder why everything is going to the dogs, and pray for better times. Gratitude is the delicate and perfumed flower of the first culture. In most communities the only flower to be found, which represents gratitude, is a scrub thistle, which has a bad odor.

THE MIKADO.

Twenty-seven years ago, the Mikado, who is now forty-two years of age, ascended the throne of Japan. During his reign, there has occurred one of the most remarkable social and political revolutions of the last two hundred years. An ancient and powerful feudal system was broken up, with little friction, and the rights of man were broadly recognized. About one hundred years ago, the French people, in reconstructing their social and political institutions, cut off the heads of twenty thousand people, created general anarchy, and finally involved all of the European nations in war, under the Napoleonic dynasty. The Japanese did better, and in short time, reached, apparently, a higher plane of political and social life, with less cost and sacrifice, than the Anglo-Saxons, and Latins, incurred in reaching the same plane.

The Mikado has had, as a rule, good and shrewd advisers. He and they, have pursued the policy of creating parliamentary government, the obliterating of social and feudal distinctions, the instruction of the people in political and industrial knowledge, and the making of the empire, territorially, free to all people.

The apparently remarkable progress of this nation, is viewed with much curiosity by many European statesmen, who are inclined to believe that the political leaders are greatly in advance of the people, and are really not in touch with them. There is some evidence of this in the present outcry of the people against foreigners. The people, also, still believe in the divine origin of the Emperor, and when they give up that belief, as they will do, in the course of time, they will become less tractable than they are now.

The result of the pending war with China will have a strong influence on the new life of the Japanese, and especially upon their foreign relations.

The attendance at the meeting, yesterday, of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, was unusually large. Several valuable papers were read. The services of Mr. Hastings, Charge d'Affaires in Washington were highly commended, and the matter of making some public recognition of them, was referred to the Trustees of the Company for action.

SOLDIERS AND "STRIKES."

A military commission has recently made its report to the Governor of California, on the action of the State troops in meeting the strikers at Sacramento on July last.

It censures the officers, who failed to furnish food for the troops, the commanding officers, for not obeying General Dimond's orders, for not making the proper military movements, for not understanding the situation, and, generally, for want of sense in discharging their duties. It also censures General Dimond, for not acting with energy in the matter, and for not commanding in person, and for hesitancy at a critical moment. General Dimond frankly accepted the responsibility of any blame, but the commission decidedly refuse to put all of it on him.

The difficulties in the way are inherent in the militia system, and for which General Dimond is not responsible. It cannot act promptly in emergencies, from lack of experience and training. Officers, who are suddenly called to deal with conditions with which they are unfamiliar, cannot "think on their legs," any better than a mechanic can readily work with tools which he has never handled, but which he has carefully read about.

This is the general experience, wherever citizen soldiers are confronted with large masses of hostile men. Moreover, citizen officers and generals, usually take into account the political effect of firing into a crowd. They do not care to hurt their friends, and the shedding of some blood may destroy their "prospects" in the next election.

This condition of things, so marked in the late "strikes" in the United States, is arousing public opinion to the necessity of increasing the regular force, which is trained to act promptly, obeys orders and is commanded by officers, who have a thorough education, in the details of conducting campaigns, have had experience, and, above all things, have the confidence of their men. The European States are well policed by regular forces. The people of the United States are now confronted with the ugly question of local insurrections. A few years ago, the press would have howled at the use of Federal forces in putting down local disturbance. Now good people are quite thankful that they are used for that purpose.

CHEAP MONEY.

No feature of the existing financial situation in all the principal commercial countries attracts greater attention than what is usually described as the glut of money. As compared with this time a year ago, the Bank of England, for instance, holds specie to the amount of about \$65,000,000 more than was in its vaults at this time last year. The reserves of the Bank of France are some \$40,000,000 larger than in the autumn of 1893, and the increase in the holdings of the German Reichsbank are but little under that amount. The last report of the Associated Banks of New York displays an increase of \$95,000,000 in cash reserves, and, in spite of the recent revival of demands for money, shows an idle surplus of nearly \$80,000,000, while some \$200,000,000 is lying useless in the Bank of England. Money, in short, is a drug. Nor does the end of this situation seem to have been attained. The attempts, whether in London or New York, to institute a speculative movement which would furnish temporary employment for these accumulations have not thus far been successful, and developments of commercial activity and legitimate business in lines which up to the moment, cannot be clearly foreseen, must furnish the outlet for all this unused and unproductive capital.—Bradstreet.

Nothing indicates so clearly the stagnation of business, as the amount of capital lying idle. Speculators have no use for it, and capitalists will not lend money excepting on the very best securities. One sees that the rate of interest in the cities is only two per cent., and wonders why he cannot borrow, when he is willing to pay seven per cent., or more. The reason is, that in dull times, the capitalist is afraid of the security offered, and prefers to take two per cent., without running any risks.

ELECTIONS for State offices and for the National House of Representatives take place today in nearly all of the Northern and Western States. Maine has led off with a Republican victory, and it is believed that the Republican ticket will be generally elected.

COMFORTING WORDS ABOUT BOYS.

"It is remarkable that there is nothing less promising than, in early youth, a certain full formed, settled, and, it may be called, adult character. A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and admiration, the character and demeanor of an intelligent man of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all of life, and will cease accordingly to be anything remarkable, because it was the precocity alone that ever made him so. It is remarkable by greyhound fanciers that a well formed, compactly-shaped puppy never makes a fleet dog. They see more promise in the loose-jointed, awkward, clumsy ones. And even so, there is a kind of crudity and unsettledness in the minds of those young persons who turn out ultimately the most eminent."—Whately.

These words of a great man are certainly cheering and consoling to those of us whose children are rather "backward." To some of us who believe that our children are, in truth, quite equal in cleverness to other people's children, but are confronted with the cruel reports of teachers that they are not up to the mark, either in recitation or conduct, these words are letters of gold in pictures of silver. Many fond, but stupid, mothers secretly mourn over the fact that Johnny is not making any progress, excepting on extra-territorial lines of playing "hookey," and marbles, when, if the great Dr. Whately is correct, the youngster is only exercising an "unsettled mind." The average parent has great and foolish admiration for "precocity," and likes to see his children marked up, because he has himself never studied up mental evolution, and he never, of course, takes the pains to look around, and find out what has ever become of the precocious boys of his own youthful days. It is not necessary that our teachers should now instantly parade the stupid children at the front, and make them the hope of the nation, but, whenever a child shows unusual backwardness, and his conduct is not altogether lovely, the comforting words of Whately will serve as a "Balm for the Souls of Despondent Parents."

ONE of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of New York, abolishes prison labor, when it competes with private labor. No solution is suggested of the very important question of employing their prisoners, in order to keep them in a wholesome condition. The labor unions have insisted that this form of industry should not compete with other labor, and the politicians yield to it. The significant fact is, that the labor unions will not trust the legislature to regulate the matter, but intend to settle the question by the fundamental law. What, then, will be done with the prison labor? It was once proposed that all articles, made by prisoners, should be sent to foreign markets, without regard to price, but the objection was made that the articles would be imperfect, because the prisoners were constantly changing. The problem is not solved.

It is believed by some that the pod of the algaroba furnishes gum arabic. We have just received a report on that matter from one of the largest dealers in gum in the States, who has carefully examined samples. He says that the gum from the algaroba seed is dark and inferior, and resembles a cheap gum from Mexico, which is sold in limited quantities at from 2 to 4 cents per pound. There is, therefore, no outlook for trade in that article.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mortality Report for the Month of October, 1894.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of October was 50, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....11	From 30 to 40.....9
From 1 to 5.....1	From 40 to 50.....5
From 5 to 10.....1	From 50 to 60.....6
From 10 to 20.....0	From 60 to 70.....9
From 20 to 30.....4	Over 70.....4

Males.....29	Females.....21
Hawaiians.....33	Great Britain.....0
Chinese.....4	United States.....3
Portuguese.....4	Other nationalities.....3
Japanese.....3	

Total.....50
Unattended.....17
Non-Residents.....0

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Oct., 1890.....40	Oct., 1893.....52
Oct., 1891.....49	Oct., 1894.....50
Oct., 1892.....51	

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Apoplexy.....2	Enteric colitis.....1
Asthma.....1	Fever.....5
Bronchitis.....1	Hemorrhage.....1
Beriberi.....1	Heart Disease.....2
Consumption.....8	Old age.....4
Cancer of stomach.....1	Obstr. of intestine.....1
Congest'n of brain.....1	Peritonitis.....1
Diphtheria.....8	Paralysis.....3
Dysentery.....1	Premature Births.....2
Dropsy.....1	Unknown.....3
Drowned.....1	Whooping Cough.....1

Deaths.....11	2	3	4	5	Out- side.
Wards.....11	15	11	6	1	

Annual death rate per 1000 for month.....26.68
Hawaiians.....26.00
Chinese.....14.00
All other nationalities.....20.00

C. B. RETZDORF,
Agent Board of Health.

LABOR COMMISSION.

Getting Down to Work—Documents Received—Phonograph Proposed.

The Labor Commission met yesterday afternoon for the first time at their office in the Judiciary Building. An invitation for the commissioners to attend the meetings of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company was received through Mr. Severance. The secretary announced the receipt by the Australia of a complete set of the annual and special reports of the United States Labor Bureau, also a quantity of consular reports and other documents bearing upon subjects the commission may have under consideration. The arrival of these documents just as the commissioners are beginning their labors is due to the forethought of Mr. Emmeluth, who wrote on to Washington some time ago and secured them through the good offices of Mr. Hastings. The discussion, which was mostly of a conversational nature, took a pretty wide range as might be expected, considering the large field of work the law has prescribed for the commission. It was decided that the first work to be undertaken should be the copying and arrangement of the facts and figures contained in the reports to the annual meeting of the Planters' Company, and the tabulating of the information embodied in the annual corporation returns required by law to be filed with the Interior Department. Various matters of details were discussed, including the practicability of using a phonograph in taking the testimony of witnesses who may be called to testify before the commission. As soon as the above mentioned material is compiled and arranged by the secretary the commissioners will meet again. It was decided that for the present the secretary should be in attendance at the office every day from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

FOUND THEM GUILTY.

The Naval Court of Inquiry Gives Its Decision.

After sitting three days the naval court of inquiry, held on board of the Japanese steamer Nanshan, gave its decision yesterday, and found the eight members of the crew guilty of mutiny. The punishment of the men will be imprisonment, the sentences varying from three months to a year. Yasuda, the quartermaster and leader of the men, received the heaviest sentence.

The members of the court evidently did not place much credence in the testimony of the defendants, nearly all of whom denied their guilt. Captain Brown, of the bark Oimaru, who is a member of the board, expected to go to sea yesterday, but the examination lasted until 5 o'clock, so his vessel did not get away. She will sail today.

Captain King, the master of the Nanshan, has the eight prisoners on his hands, and he has not decided whether he will take the men back in irons in his own vessel or ship them on the steamer China.

CHINESE WERE NERVOUS.

They Could Not Stand the Joking of the Japanese.

The Chinese were afraid that indignities would be offered them by the Japanese who marched Saturday morning. On one side some saki was imbibed and on the other some samsho was taken aboard. Then there was talk. Nothing came of it. The Japanese, who love fun, kept up their joking. Some of the Chinese became rattled. They are a serious people. A meeting of their protective union was called. It was decided to "stand no foolishness." They declared they would resist any attack of any sort made by the celebrants. Public notice was sent out. The police department was notified and took the necessary precautions. There were no disturbances.

It was reported that 400 Chinese were under arms. For a long time it has been understood that the Chinese were pretty well fixed for firearms.

Henry Wilson, the postmaster at Weisheiton, Florida, says he cured a case of diarrhoea of long standing in six hours, with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. What a pleasant surprise that must have been to the sufferer. Such cures are not unusual with this remedy. In many instances only one or two doses are required to give permanent relief. It can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by all Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

Timely Copies

October 26, 1894.

If the United States government should place no obstacles in the way of the cable scheme from Vancouver to the Colonies via Honolulu, Hawaii nei will, within the next two years take on a new lease of life. Instead of a couple of third-rate steamers on the Canadian line, there will be five of the first-class. Emigrants will learn more about our country and the lands will be settled by the small farmer. Houchins' Water Filters at a dollar apiece will be in demand by thousands instead of hundreds as it is today. The islands will be joined by a local cable line and the country in general will be in the swim instead of the soup. The advent of a cable will bring to our shores men with progressive ideas, men who by their acts will better themselves, at the same time improve the condition of the country. Hawaii is all right; it has the finest climate in the world and the people would wax rich on it if climate was a commercial commodity—the trouble is with the people. Compared with the United States, we are living in the era of pantalettes instead of bloomers. We want new blood, something that will make us shake off the lethargy that the people have lived in since the time of whaleships. Give us a cable and we will have new blood. The newspapers, instead of publishing boiler plate will give the news of the world for breakfast. You will learn, probably, that the metallic refrigerator we are selling is the greatest ice saver of the age and that it is economy, money in your purse to buy one. We put thirty pounds of ice in one of the boxes on Friday evening and it was not all melted until Monday afternoon, keeping the lower portion of the box at a temperature of 58° all the time. If you can get a wooden refrigerator or ice box that will do better than that you ought to buy one. We've never seen them.

Incidentally we have mentioned Houchins' Tap Water Filter; now we will tell you what it is. An arrangement that fits on to the faucet and filters the muddy water as clear as crystal. Talk about microbes; they're not to be found in filtered water, and where can you find anything to equal the Houchin filter for a dollar. We have them for the regular 3/4 hose pipe, the size generally used here and we expect a big demand for them.

The very unique Electric table bells so much used in the United States have a place with us. You can have one for two and a half.

Rain gauges that will tell you to a drop how much rain falls in your locality during the night or all day for that matter, reached us by the Monowai, together with a complete assortment of pocket knives from Wostenholms factory.

The celebrated "Fred Archer" racing glass, used almost exclusively at the Derby by London's swagger set may be obtained from us.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Speckle's Block,
807 FORT STREET.